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# Market Graft Bared To robbers by Widow And Ruined Merchant

## Poor Woman Occupant of Stall Causes Hearers to Weep as She Tells Her Story of Extortion

## O'Malley Accused Of Demanding Cash \$38,000 Loss From Army Food Sale Discovered in Hirschfeld Report

Three more attempts to squeeze money from merchants in Washington Market were unfolded yesterday before the Meyer Legislative Committee investigating the Hyman administration.

The stories of two of the witnesses, one of them a poor widow, bedewed the eyes of many in the audience, while another witness broke down and wept, pleading that he had been reduced to the "need of bread" as the result of his treatment at the hands of Edwin J. O'Malley, Commissioner of Markets.

Dealer Names O'Malley

The most moving testimony was given by Barnett Cohen, formerly a poultry dealer in Washington Market, living at 22 East Sixty-seventh Street. Cohen told how he had been definitely promised a stand in the market by Commissioner O'Malley and as the time drew near for a settlement the Commissioner took him out for an automobile ride. In the course of the ride, he said, Commissioner O'Malley remarked that "people offered him money for the stand" and asked Cohen "how much money he had to invest."

When Cohen applied to the Commissioner some time later he said the Commissioner told him he had given the stand to somebody else, because "you are not a good customer to me."

Alexander Egger, a fish dealer in the same market, related how he interceded with Charles A. Winters, general inspector of the Department of Markets, in behalf of James E. Turner, a poultry dealer in the place, who was having trouble in obtaining a permit for a stand which he had held there for some time. Egger said Winters told him "it could be fixed up," and when Egger asked Winters what he wanted the latter replied, "\$500."

Widow Charges Extortion

The story of the troubles of Mrs. Bertha Katz, a widow, was told by herself, Egger and William Minder, president of the Washington Market Merchants' Association. Egger related that Mrs. Katz had been in negotiations with Mrs. Katenkamp, a widow, in the matter of obtaining a permit for her, he was informed by Winters that the stand would be left alone for \$1,000. Winters said that the stand was given to a widow sister with three children and an invalid brother to support and couldn't spare the money. Winters said Egger, "He met him," testified Mr. Egger, "and that was all."

Mrs. Katenkamp then took her case to Mr. Minder, who went to O'Malley to get the whole story of Winters' action. The widow obtained her permit shortly afterward without paying a nickel. Winters, however, was not dissatisfied for his alleged connection with the market stall permits of Stephen Woolsey and Christian Haslob, which were revoked by Commissioner O'Malley two days ago following the testimony of the men regarding bribe payments, were restored to them yesterday by the Commissioner on advice of Mayor Hylan. In a letter to Commissioner O'Malley the Mayor referred to "an element of expediency which would seem to make it desirable to have these revocations rescinded."

Court Action Is Started

In this connection it developed yesterday that the Commissioner of Markets was ordered to show cause why he should not be permanently enjoined from interference with Christian Woolsey, Washington Market stall merchant. This is the first court move to prevent O'Malley from revoking the permits of those who offer testimony against graft practices in the Department of Markets.

Some light on the disposal of the \$35,000 mentioned in connection with the transfer of the stand of Albert Klein, another Washington Market stall merchant, was given yesterday.

## Women Rushed to Safety In Uprising in India

More Troops Sent to Region  
and It Is Feared Thousands  
Are Slain

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The India Office in a statement issued to-night confirmed the serious situation as a result of the outbreaks in India, saying that the British Government is sending troops to the women and children are being evacuated to the barracks, and that in the case of the district of the United Provinces troops are being sent to the district.

More than one thousand lives, it is feared, have been lost in the rioting in the United Provinces of British India, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Bombay received to-day. A dispatch is felt for the English women and children in the rioting districts. Several railway stations have been wrecked. Twenty men of the Indian Government (the "Mandals") are reported to have been cut off.

It is also reported, adds the message, that the rioting natives are working their way from the interior to Calcutta, on the coast.

The center of the riotous area appears to be in the district of north Bihar, thirty miles southeast of Calcutta. Many clashes with the military forces have occurred. The outbreak is attributed to British Indian quarters in the work of agitators among the natives in the district.

## Says O'Malley Asked What He Had to Invest

This is what Barnett Cohen, a poultry man, testified before the Meyer Committee yesterday that Commissioner of Markets O'Malley remarked to him as they were riding one day in O'Malley's automobile while they were discussing a permit for a stand in Washington Market, which O'Malley promised him.

"You know I got many offers of money for that stand," Cohen says O'Malley observed. In the next breath Cohen declares O'Malley propounded this question:

"How much have you got to invest?"

When Cohen applied for his permit some time later the Commissioner, he said, told him he gave it to another man because Cohen "was not a good customer for him."

## Irate Mother Drives Herrick To Police Aid

## Beauty Contest Crusader Applies for Protection From Woman Who Says He Insulted Daughter

## Letters Cited as Proof

## Oklahoma Man Issues a Remarkable Statement in Defense of His Conduct

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Representative Manuel Herrick, new member of the House from Oklahoma, set out to tame beauty. But to-day one beauty, plus one irate mother, forced him to appeal to the police for protection.

Upon being sworn into the national legislature Mr. Herrick determined that his first term could not be better spent than in securing enactment of legislation prohibiting beauty contests of any kind. The girls of to-day are going the wrong way, he declared. Dire are the prospects for the future unless the open competitions of vanity are checked.

Accordingly, he introduced his anti-beauty contest bill. And at the outbreak, Elizabeth, she told the chief of detectives, has received about a dozen anonymous love letters, which she believes were sent by Representative Herrick. Representative Herrick, according to Mrs. Herrick, was a roomer in her home for a time. During that time he and Elizabeth, she said, that she reminded him of an old sweetheart—his "darling girl."

Mrs. Herrick's daughter and the Representative from Oklahoma attended many social affairs together, the mother averred, and the time came when his attentions were so fervent that she concluded a half report should be called. She moved to another house and refused to permit the Congressman to go with them, and then, she said, the mischief came.

## Herrick Issues Statement

Following his visit to Police Headquarters, Mr. Herrick issued the following statement, which is quoted without correction:

"The newspaper reports and some others which are being made in connection with H. R. 8208 a bill introduced by Representative Herrick to prohibit beauty contests, think that they are being made by him by trying to heap ridicule upon him but first they are only making sure that his bill will pass by such methods because they are acting as a boomerang to the Members of the House after reading the spread in the 'New York World' of the 24th remarked 'this settles it. We will all vote for your bill now.' Let the slur writers have the following facts remains and cannot be gotten away from. That Herrick has been in Washington since February 25th and in all that time he has done no running after women in the United States. He is commonly understood to mean 2nd and 3rd employments. No women clerks in his office, but on the contrary has a full force of men clerks. 3rd He has about a peck of replies from the nice and giddy girls which they sent in answer to his decoy letters that he sent out in order to gather evidence in support of his bill.

"In the hearing before the committee on Judiciary and if certain girls don't quit cooperating with the class that would like to drag them down to the public and then they want to feel quite so gay 4th He defies the social Hyenas Moral Reprobates and Moral Lepers to prove by any evidence that he is entitled to a Moments consideration in any court of record any where in the world that He. Has ever been guilty of an act of Moral turpitude in His whole life so he is willing for the Moral Uncle to Howl as long as he is as loud as they like it disturbs Him NOT and he will go right on trying to make this world a better and a cleaner place to live in."

"MANUEL HERRICK"

# Black River Hoods 40 of Dead in ZR-2 Crash

## Hope of More Survivors Given Up; Crane to Lift Wreck To-day; Ship's Log, Doll Mascot Found

## Girders Buckled First, Says Wann

## 16 Americans, 28 British Unable to Reach Parachutes Because of Fire

Special Cable to The Tribune  
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HULL, England, Aug. 25.—The muddy, yellow waters of the Humber River this morning closed over the wreckage of the American dirigible ZR-2. Only a buoy is left to mark the spot where the giant craft went down after its flaming plunge yesterday afternoon from midair above the city of Hull.

With all possibility of further survivors gone, the death roll to-night stands at forty-four, of whom sixteen are Americans and twenty-eight British. All day long salvaging operations were under way, but the workers were handicapped by lack of proper machinery. A few bodies were recovered—whether three or four could not be ascertained definitely—and a half-dozen articles belonging to members of the crew were washed up by the tide. These included an officer's coat, the log book, a doll mascot and some bundles of ship's papers.

## Collapse of Girders Blamed

The cause of the disaster, although it cannot be definitely established until after the official investigation is held at Howden on Saturday, is believed to have been the collapse of several girders in the middle of the long framework. After a trial flight a few weeks ago it is hoped the frame was not too great and that it was these new girders which gave way. The subsequent explosion and fire are understood to have resulted from petrol leakages.

The American and British sailors and representatives of British air officials who worked side by side in the salvaging operations to-day will have available a large crane to-morrow with which it is hoped the frame can be lifted out of the sand that is rapidly silting over it, and that more bodies then can be recovered. The tide runs fast in the Humber, and the great width of the estuary—three miles—makes salvaging work exceedingly difficult. Some hope is held out that the cabin of the dirigible can be reached to-morrow before the disaster is too heavy and all possibility of getting out more bodies disappears.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands in Hull saw the disaster, details of it are not yet clear. Of the five men who escaped with their lives from the wreckage, two—Flight Lieutenant A. H. Wann, who was in sole command of the ship, and E. W. Davies, a British enlisted man—are in an infirmary here. Two others, Chief Petty Officer Norman O. Walker, an American, and a British sailor, reported dead, and W. P. Potter, a British member of the crew, have been spirited to Howden, and only H. Bateson, of the National Physics Laboratory in London, is on the scene of the wreck.

## Crack First Warning of Peril

Lieutenant Wann is seriously ill with a slight fracture of the skull and is in danger of pneumonia as the result of his lungs having been filled with water when he fell in the river. He told the Tribune correspondent that his first intimation that anything was wrong came when he heard a violent crack, not unlike the explosion of a mine, which was immediately followed by a sudden elevation of the bow.

"Quicker than thought," he said, "there came a violent explosion, which killed most of the crew. Several large girders must have snapped when we turned. I went down with the ship, which sank gradually, and when about 100 feet from the water I jumped. I remember nothing after that."

"Contrary to some reports, fire did not break out until after the girders had snapped."

The clearest cut description of the disaster which has been given. Whether the girders broke as the result of imperfect workmanship or material or whether they had been subjected to abnormal strain, or whether the moisture which had settled on the balloon in its long flight was a factor is not clear.

## General Lopez Accused Of Plot to Kill Obregon

## Three Alleged Conspirators Are Arrested, Another Escapes Over Border

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 25.—(By The Associated Press.)—The discovery of an alleged plot to assassinate President Obregon resulted last evening in the arrest of General Jesus Salas Lopez, commander of a small body of troops in the State of Morelos, Antonio Saevedra and Fernando Gonzalez Gomez, according to an announcement by the Chief of Police of Mexico City to-day.

A man named I. Perez, who according to reports was to have performed the act, for which he was to receive 50,000 pesos, has fled and now is believed to be in the United States. It was Perez, however, says the police chief's announcement, who suddenly became afraid after gaining the confidence of the alleged plotters and warned the officials here of the plot in an anonymous letter which led to the arrest of the three men. The plan called for a revolt in the State of Morelos after the President's death.

## Two Bandits Rob Train; Loot Reported \$500,000

DENISON, Tex., Aug. 25.—Two masked bandits, armed with revolvers and a machine gun, and a third man, a Texas limited train as it entered Denison early to-day. Postal authorities estimated that the robbers' loot might reach \$500,000.

## B. & M. Slashes Rates in War on Auto Freighters

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—The Boston & Maine Railroad has locked horns with the steadily growing freight via auto business, and the battle is on in earnest. The railroad scored first blood to-day in its announcement of a slash in freight rates on all branches within a fifty-mile radius of Boston.

This is the road's first move to recover control of the short haul traffic centering about Boston, and it is confident that the reduced tariff will put the road in a position to compete with independent trucking companies.

## New Basis for Peace Offered By De Valera

## Message Is Delivered to Lloyd George, Who Calls Cabinet to Consider It; Details Not Made Known

## Republic Not Mentioned

## Text of Document Expected To Be Made Public in a Joint Statement To-day

From The Tribune's European Bureau  
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LONDON, Aug. 25.—Sinn Fein envoys delivered at Premier Lloyd George's official residence in Downing Street to-day the reply of Eamon de Valera, Irish republican leader, to the Prime Minister's categorical refusal on August 13 to permit Ireland to secede.

The Sinn Fein communication, although bound with the greatest secrecy in both London and Dublin, is understood to reiterate the republican position in uncompromising tones, while suggesting a new principle as the basis of further negotiation. The contents of the note foreshadow a continuation of the present discussions, as from all that can be learned to-night, neither a breach nor an immediate settlement of the Irish problem is in sight.

De Valera dispatched the note to London without waiting for the Dail Eireann, or Sinn Fein parliament, to approve what he had written. The Dail does not resume its sessions until tomorrow and the note is expected to be delivered to the British government by the Irish republican leader, who has been expected to deliver it to-day.

As soon as the message reached the Premier's residence a telegram advising him of its receipt was dispatched to Lymington, where Lloyd George has been spending a few days. He came back to London to-night and took up consideration of De Valera's letter with his Cabinet.

The communication was delivered in London by Commandant Robert Barton, of the Irish republican army, accompanied by Art O'Brien, head of the London branch of the Irish Self-Determination League, and Commandant Joseph McGrath, Barton is a cousin of the British government and the southern branch of the league, who has been mentioned recently as a wrecking force in the peace negotiations, but no significance is attached to this because Barton does not claim for independence, is an obstacle to a final settlement.

When the Unionist members of the Parliament for North Ireland met in Belfast this afternoon, Premier Sir James Craig announced that the establishment of the departments of the northern government had been delayed by the protracted negotiations between the British government and the southern branch of the league. The result was, he said, that the Belfast parliament had not yet functioned and would have to adjourn again until the British government had been able to bring the peace negotiations to a conclusion.

## No Republic Mentioned

DUBLIN, Aug. 25.—(By The Associated Press.)—It is understood that the Sinn Fein makes no mention of a republic, but emphasizes the principle of independence and expresses aversion to a resumption of warfare.

At a public meeting of the Dail Eireann to-morrow, Mr. de Valera will explain the motives which led the delegates to take the decision they have. Publication of the De Valera letter, both at London and Dublin, is also expected to-morrow.

At the same meeting, the Dail Eireann being a new one, all office holders, including the Cabinet, automatically go out of office and will be re-elected. After this formality the peace negotiations will be brought up by the president, and any member will be free to bring business before the Dail.

## \$75,000 in Bonds Are Stolen By 34th Street Safe Crackers

A reward of \$5,000 is being offered for the arrest and conviction of persons involved in the robbery of bonds from the safe of Morgan E. La Montagne, 634 West Thirty-fourth Street, on the night of August 13. The total loss is estimated at \$75,000. A proportionate amount of the reward will be paid for the recovery of any one of the listed bonds. The William J. Burns Detective Agency yesterday issued a circular to all bankers, trust companies and bond houses listing the missing bonds.

At Police Headquarters it was said that the robbery had not been reported. The first knowledge the police had of the theft was when the Burns Detective Agency circulars were shown to them.

The safe was entered in an open fashion. The loot consisted of bonds and negotiable securities. A partial description of the bonds follows: Five \$10,000 United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness, due August 1, 1922, numbered consecutively from 1158 to 1162; Broadway Realty Corporation debenture sinking fund bonds, due June 1, 1940, and aggregating \$2,900; five \$1,000 Liberty bonds, numbered M-293 and M-294, and nine \$100 bonds, numbered C16-234. In the same company bonds made out to Rene M. La Montagne, totaling \$900, were stolen. They number C7-615. A \$1,000 Liberty bond of the fourth issue and numbered 01512599 was included in the loot.

Rene La Montagne, who lost the \$900, is well known throughout the world as a polo player. He has played in England and India in important matches and has participated in some of the leading polo events in the United States.

The La Montagne firm formerly was one of the largest wholesale wine and liquor concerns in this country.

The thieves are believed to have entered the offices by false key at a time when the watchman was in another part of the building.

# Miners' Army Of 4,000 on Way to Mingo

## Loots Countryside as It Marches, Commandeers Trains and Autos and Fires on Airplanes

## Slays Two as Spies; State Asks Troops

## Federal Forces Held in Readiness as W. Va. Governor Sends Appeal

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 25.—The army of 4,000 miners, unemployed ex-service men and others which gathered at Marmet, southwest of here, last week broke camp at dawn to-day and began its threatened march sixty miles into the coal fields of Mingo County. Its members have announced their intention of unionizing the mines there by force.

The army proceeded ten miles to-day, looting the countryside of arms and provisions as it went and forcing the populace to flee for their lives. Automobiles and one railroad train were commandeered by the invading force, arms and ammunition were stolen or bought, two men were killed for reporting the movement of the miners and spying airplanes were fired on. The miners passed through Racine to-night and have reached Rock Creek, four miles from Madison. Their route will take them southwest through Logan, Chapmanville and the Guyana River into Mingo County.

## Battle at Blair Reported

To-night reports were received here of a battle near Blair, W. Va., south of here, between 300 deputy sheriffs and an equal number of miners. It was at first thought that this was a clash between the army of miners and the authorities, but this theory proved untenable in view of the fact that Racine, where the invading army was at dusk to-night, is twenty miles from Blair. Later reports cast doubt on the authenticity of reports of a battle at Blair. If there were any casualties, nothing is known of them here.

Early to-day Governor Morgan of West Virginia appealed to the War Department for 1,000 Federal troops to prevent disorders in the coal fields. It is understood here that orders were immediately issued to the commanders of army camps in Ohio and Kentucky instructing them to hold troops ready for quick dispatch to West Virginia. It is estimated that they could reach the threatened area in a matter of hours. The War Department has sent General H. H. Bandholtz and Colonel Stanley H. Forbes here to investigate the situation.

## Governor Blames Agitators

Governor Morgan issued a statement at his office saying that every precaution had been taken to prevent bloodshed in connection with the movement of miners. He announced that any hostile invasion of the coal-mining fields would be vigorously repulsed. The statement read:

"We are in possession of information that a large body of armed men, numbering several thousand, have been been encamped for several days on Leno River, near Marmet, marched early to-day to near Racine, in Boone County, and are now on their way to Mingo County. The Governor's office is fully aware of the gravity of the situation. Two men were killed in the district, while numerous stores on Cabin and Paint brooks, along Kanawha River and Coal River, have been entered by armed men and robbed of arms, ammunition and supplies. Trains have been stopped and the passengers driven guns to hand them to their destinations."

While there have been no wholesale violations of the law, the Governor desires to give assurance to the people of the affected districts that every available resource will be utilized to restore law and order and trusts that it can be accomplished without further bloodshed.

Loot Stores as They Pass

Swooping down on the countryside southwest of Marmet, the army of miners, invading every country store along the line of their march, stealing provisions, arms and ammunition. The Governor has appealed to merchants not to sell arms and to the railroad not to carry arms and to the army not to carry arms.

One of the men killed by the army was a union miner at Eastbank. His head was blown off because he gave information to officials and newspapermen.

Two bombing planes, owned by coal operators of Logan County, were fired on by the miners.

# Peace Signed in Berlin; Clears U.S. of League, Protects All Our Rights

## Full Text of Peace Treaty As Given Out in Washington

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The text of the treaty of peace between the United States and Germany as signed in Berlin to-day reads:

## Preamble

"The United States of America and Germany: "Considering that the United States, acting in conjunction with its co-belligerents, entered into an armistice with Germany on November 11, 1918, in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded: "Considering that the Treaty of Versailles was signed on June 28, 1919, and came into force according to the terms of its Article 440, but has not been ratified by the United States: "Considering that the Congress of the United States passed a joint resolution, approved by the President July 2, 1921, which reads, in part, as follows:

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that the state of war declared to exist between the Imperial German Government and the United States of America by the joint resolution of Congress approved April 6, 1917, is hereby declared at an end.

"Sec. 2. That in making this declaration, and as a part of it, there are expressly reserved to the United States of America and its nationals any and all rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages, together with the right to enforce the same, to which it, or they, have become entitled under the terms of the armistice signed November 11, 1918, or any extensions or modifications thereof, or which were acquired by or are in the possession of the United States of America by reason of its participation in the war or to which its nationals have thereby become rightfully entitled; or which, under the Treaty of Versailles, have been stipulated for its or their benefit, or to which it is entitled as one of the principal Allied and associated powers, or to which it is entitled by virtue of any act or acts of Congress, or otherwise.

"Section 3. All property of the imperial German government or its successor or successors and of all German nationals which was on April 6, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of America or of any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors and of all Austro-Hungarian nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of America, or of any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, shall be retained by the United States of America and no disposition thereof made, except as shall have been heretofore or specifically hereafter shall be provided by law, until such time as the imperial German government and the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government or their successor or successors shall have respectively made suitable provision for the satisfaction of all claims against said governments respectively of all persons, wherever domiciled, who owe permanent allegiance to the United States of America and who have suffered through the acts of the imperial German government or its agents or the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government or its agents since July 31, 1914, loss, damage or injury to their persons or property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, Austro-Hungarian, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war or otherwise, and also shall have granted to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States of America most-favored-nation treatment, whether the same be national or otherwise, in all matters affecting residence, business, profession, trade, navigation, commerce and industrial property rights, and until the imperial German government and the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government or their successor or successors shall have respectively confirmed to the United States of America all fines, forfeitures, penalties and seizures imposed or made by the United States of America during the war, whether in respect to the property of the imperial German government or German nationals or the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government or Austro-Hungarian nationals, and shall have waived any and all pecuniary claims against the United States of America."

"Being desirous of restoring the friendly relations existing between the two nations prior to the outbreak of war, "Have for that purpose appointed their plenipotentiaries, "The President of the United States of America, Ellis Loring Dresel, Commissioner of the United States of America to Germany, and "The President of the German Empire and Dr. Friedrich Rosen, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

"Who, having communicated their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article I

"Germany undertakes to accord to the United States, and the United States shall have and enjoy, all the rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages specified in the aforesaid joint resolution of the Congress of the United States of July 2, 1921, including all the rights and advantages stipulated for the benefit of the United States in the Treaty of Versailles, which the United States shall fully enjoy, notwithstanding the fact that such treaty has not been ratified by the United States.

Article II

"With a view to defining more particularly the obligations of Germany under the foregoing article with respect to certain provisions in the Treaty of Versailles, it is understood and agreed between the high contracting parties: "(1) That the rights and advantages stipulated in that treaty for the benefit of the United States, which it is intended the United States shall have and enjoy, are those defined in Section 1 of Part 4, and Parts 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 15. The United States, in availing itself of the rights and advantages stipulated in the provisions of Sections 1, 2 and 5 of the resolution, which relate to Germany."

"Article I of the treaty provides that the United States shall have all the rights and advantages specified in the resolution, including those stipulated for the benefit of the United States in the Treaty of Versailles. "Article II of the treaty defines more particularly the obligations of Germany with respect to certain provisions in the Treaty of Versailles. Thus it is provided that the rights and advantages stipulated in the Treaty of Versailles for the benefit of the United States, which it is intended the United States shall have and enjoy, are those defined in Section 1 of Part IV and Parts V, VI, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIV and XV. "Section 1 of Part IV contains the provisions by which Germany announced her former overseas possessions in favor of the principal allied and associated powers. This confirms the rights of the United States with respect to Yap and the other former German overseas possessions upon an equality with the other powers. The other parts of the Treaty of Versailles, above mentioned, embrace and miscellaneous provisions, which put the United States on a footing with the other allied and associated powers with respect to all the rights defined in all these clauses. It is provided.

THE WEATHER  
Fair to-day and to-morrow, with moderate temperatures; moderate east winds.  
Full Report on Last Page

TWO CENTS  
In Greater New York

THREE CENTS  
Within 200 Miles

FOUR CENTS  
Elsewhere